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APPLICATION NO.	`   I	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/088,997		08/12/2002	Takao Taniguchi	AW-C216	9038	
	7590	02/11/2004		EXAN	INER	
Lorusso & I		Δ venue	SHAKERI, HADI			
3137 Mount Vernone Avenue Alexandria, VA 22305				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				3723	U	
·				DATE MAILED: 02/11/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

,	Application No.	Applicant(s)						
	10/088,997	TANIGUCHI ET	AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	06					
	Hadi Shakeri	3723						
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the c ver sheet v	vith the correspondence a	ddress					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a ly within the statutory minimum of th will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO e, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed  irty (30) days will be considered tim  NTHS from the mailing date of this  ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ely. communication.					
Status								
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on								
	s action is non-final.	•						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	ance except for formal ma	tters, prosecution as to th	ne merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims								
4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application	1.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra		•						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are rejected.								
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	,							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.							
Application Papers								
9) The specification is objected to by the Examino	er.							
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <i>12 August 2002</i> is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attache	ed Office Action or form P	PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documen 2. Certified copies of the priority documen 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documen application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in a prity documents have been nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this Nationa	ıl Stage					
Attachment(s)	_							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date						
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ol>		Informal Patent Application (P1	ГО-152)					

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the unit for surface roughness Rz given for the range is not indicated, Applicant is requested to point out and clarify the range. Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Objections

- 1. Claims 1-24 are objected to because of the following informalities: The claims are generally narrative, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic error.
- 2. Claims 3 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
  - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 4. Claims 2, 5, 9, 14 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 2, the language as written, e.g., "counter gear is actual gear" renders the claim indefinite; it is unclear what is being claimed.

Regarding claim 5, the scope is unascertainable, range of between 0.5 to 10?

Regarding claim 9, the language as written renders the claim indefinite, are axes parallel or tilted?

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Regarding claim 14, the language as written, e.g., meshing at 10000 to 2000 renders the claim indefinite; it is unclear what is being claimed.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, the language as written, e.g., "three or four times continuously" or "aX+B" (not defined in the claim) render the claims indefinite, it is unclear what is being claimed.

Regarding claim 19, "said gear", line 5 renders the claim indefinite, i.e., which gear?

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

**5.** The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

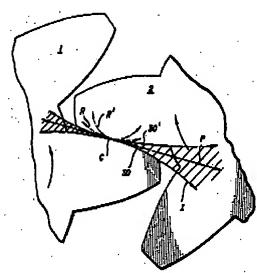
A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11-13 and 20 are (as best understood) is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hosoya (US 4,920,703).

Hosoya discloses all the limitations of claim 1 as best understood, i.e., meshing a workpiece gear with an "actual" master gear while supplying non abrasive aqueous solution, wherein the parallel axes of the gears are rocked in any desired directions producing a surface roughness of 1.5 micron.

Regarding claims 11 and 12 (as best understood), Hosoya meets the limitations, i.e.,

workpiece obtaining "desired" vibration and noise magnitude (35 db vs. 42) and surface roughness (1.5 micron vs. 2.5  $\mu$ m).



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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 4, 10 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosoya.

Hosoya meets all the limitations of the above claims as best understood, except for disclosing applied meshing pressure; number of revolution per minute and duration of meshing (claim 14?); and gears having perpendicular axes. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply a pressure of 5 Mpa; use relatively longer time or higher speed (which would mesh the teeth over 10,000) based on the desired finishing parameters and/or type of workpiece material; or apply the invention to gears having right angle axes, since it has been held that changing shape, dependent on work-piece parameters, involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Stevens*, 101 US PQ 284(CCPA1954).

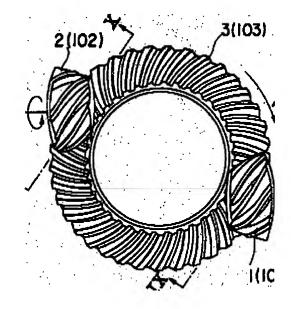
8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosoya in view of Igrashi et al. (US 4,171,558).

Hosoya meets all the limitations of the above claim as best understood, except for disclosing the composition for the cutting oil. Igrashi et al. teaches cutting oils containing acids, sulfonate, carboxylate... It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the invention of Hosoya with the coolant as taught by Igrashi et al. to provide wear resistance and/or to reduce thermal shock.

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9. Claim 19 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosoya in view of Takahashi et al. (US 3,813,821).

Hosoya meets all the limitations of claim 19 as best understood, except for disclosing the first and second machining gears. Takahashi et al. teaches gear finishing method and apparatus containing a pair of machining gears. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the invention of Hosoya with the system as taught by Takahashi et al. to adapt the invention for grinding hypoid gears.



Regarding claim 10, prior art as applied to claim 19 meets the limitations.

**10.** Claims 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosoya in view of McGlasson et al. (US 6,217,421).

Hosoya meets all the limitations of the above claims as best understood, except for disclosing stopping the machining when certain noise and/or vibration level is reached.

McGlasson et al. teaches method and apparatus for machining gears with vibration or noise measurement and monitoring means to stop the operation when desired level are reached. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the invention of Hosoya with the measurement and monitoring means as taught by McGlasson et al. to obtain a higher and more consistent quality of finished workpieces as well as the shortest cycle time.

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11. Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosoya in

view of Miyauch (US 5,347,760).

Hosoya meets all the limitations of the above claims as best understood, except for

disclosing a lubricant recovery system. Miyauch teaches method and apparatus for machining

gears with oil recovery system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at

the time the invention was made, to modify the invention of Hosoya with the coolant recovery

system as taught by Miyauch to recover and reuse the oil in lowering operational cost.

Conclusion

**12.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner

should be directed to Hadi Shakeri at (703) 308-6279, FAX (703) 746-3279 for unofficial

documents. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

All official documents may be faxed to (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist at (703) 308-1148.

Hadi Shakeri

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Patent Examiner

February 5, 2004